

E 4278

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

September 9, 1980

businesses or other small concerns. Small businesses are encouraged to participate in the rulemaking procedures. The bill also requires agencies to review all new and existing rules within 10 years.

I am pleased to see that the subcommittee, under the able leadership of the gentleman from Florida, included a section in this bill to apply the "two-tiered" approach to regulations affecting most nonprofit organizations which "are not dominant in their field" and local governmental subdivisions under 50,000 in population.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of S. 299 so this process of regulatory reform and paperwork reduction can begin.

PRIVACY PROTECTION IMPORTANT ITEM ON AGENDA FOR 96TH CONGRESS

HON. HAROLD S. SAWYER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1980

• Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, the right to privacy in our homes and offices is the keystone of our Bill of Rights. On May 30, 1980, the House Judiciary Committee approved landmark legislation to protect those rights both for the press and individuals in passage of H.R. 3486, the Documentary Materials Privacy Protection Act of 1980. This bill was a direct response to the Supreme Court's decision in *Zurcher* against *Stanford Daily*.

The implications of the *Stanford Daily* decision are readily apparent in a recent incident in Boise, Idaho. I believe that protecting the rights of individuals is one of the most important pieces of legislation to be considered in the remaining days of the 96th Congress.

The following editorial clearly presents a very disturbing threat which makes passage of H.R. 3486 a priority item this year.

The editorial follows:

[From the Editorial Voice of WZZM-TV, Grand Rapids, Mich.]

THE STANFORD DAILY PRECEDENT

(By George Lyons)

An outrageous supreme court decision has had exactly the disquieting impact we predicted. In the now notorious *Stanford Daily* Case, the high court ruled in favor of the rights of prosecutors and police to initiate raids into newsrooms to seek out evidence.

Recently, in Boise, Idaho, a prosecutor led police into a television newsroom, and, armed with a search warrant, walked off with a year's worth of video tapes. It was a fishing expedition. No specific tapes were listed in the search warrant and the station had no right or opportunity to appeal for restraint.

The prosecutor was seeking evidence regarding a recent prison revolt since a station news crew had been brought inside the walls at the request of prisoners staging the takeover.

The prosecutor took it upon himself to determine that rather than journalists, the

news crew members had become agents of the convicts. Therefore, he decided any information or video tape obtained by them was, in fact, false. Actually, by being forced to turn over the tapes, the free press was compromised and became, instead, an unwilling arm of law enforcement.

Other similar incidents have resulted from the *Stanford Daily* case and immediate legislation is warranted to protect the First Amendment from such official and court sanctioned abuse. Our lawmakers are elected to uphold the Constitution so it would seem that to stem such police raids would be a high and immediate priority.

I'm George Lyons. ●

AN AMERICAN FARMER MET THE SANDINISTAS AND BARELY ESCAPED WITH HIS LIFE

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1980

• Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, many things have been reported from Nicaragua before and after the Sandinistas took over, but one of the more chilling tales I have heard is that of an American farmer, Mike Meyer. He was in Nicaragua for 4 years to help the people there. Mike had to flee for his life with his family when the Sandinistas took over. He and his family had been helping the local natives make the land arable and were beloved by them. It was only through their help that the Meyer family survived. Mike has been telling his story in service clubs around the Atlanta area. I think what he has to say ought to lay to rest the Department of State myths concerning Cuban involvement for once and for all. Therefore, I am inserting a copy of his speech in the RECORD at this point:

Mr. President, I deeply appreciate the opportunity to address the Kiwanis Club today, and I only hope that what I'm about to relate will be taken in the spirit in which it is presented.

To begin with, I wish to state that neither I nor my family have any political ties, affiliations, or special interests in the government of the United States, Nicaragua, or any other country. We are simply United States citizens, natural born, free born, and, by the grace of God, hope to die in freedom.

In the summer of 1976, my wife, Jane, my two sons, Patrick, Robbie, and myself purchased a farm in Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua. The land was more affordable than it was here, and this Central American country has not only proven to have a stable government, but was closely aligned with the United States.

We came to know, work with, befriend, and develop a deep affection for the people in Puerto Cabezas, more especially, the Mesquito Indians who comprised the bulk of the population.

We grew vegetables and planted cacao trees during our 3½-year stay, and taught the people how to cultivate their land and make it productive. We later learned that we had accomplished the impossible; nothing is supposed to grow in that area except hemp and savannah grass.

The people were now growing their own vegetables and introduced to a healthier diet which they were quite happy with. Be-

cause of this, and our genuine love for the people, we were soon labeled as exceptional grengos. We loved them, and they loved us. We were as a part of their individual families, and, for that reason, my family and I are alive today.

In the spring of 1979, we heard of British influence in the area. The English were in Nicaragua and were in the process of training a designated member of the Mesquito Indians to be the tribe's king. Please understand that these people had long wanted a king, and they loved the British people and trusted them. We later found out that the new king designate was being taken by submarine to London where he was being taught the proper way in which to rule and guide his people. All of this sounded somewhat unbelievable to us. We later found out that these "Englishmen" were, in fact, Russians who spoke the English language, and were taking the king designate not to London, but to Havana, Cuba.

Early last summer, the news came to Puerto Cabezas. The government is changing hands * * * there is nothing to fear * * * the blacks were promised supremacy * * * the Mesquito Indians were promised land and equality * * * and, all were promised running water and electricity.

In July of 1979, the forces of the new government arrived in Puerto Cabezas. There were about 130 of them. These armed soldiers were not Nicaraguan, they were not Sandinistas, nor were they American or British * * * they were, in fact, Cuban.

On July 19, 1979, our farm was taken from us, and we were put under house arrest inside a small restaurant we owned in Puerto Cabezas. Our crime? We were United States citizens. The Mesquito Indians gathered around our restaurant for the 5 days we were held in captivity shouting "this is our mama, this is our papa" to the Cuban soldiers so as to prevent any harm from coming to us.

On the morning of July 24, 1979, a friend of ours who cooked for the people next door came in to see us. She embraced my son, Patrick, and started crying. She said we would be shot at midnight.

About an hour later, a Church of God minister came in and explained to us that life is like a candle * * * when it is lit, the flame emits democracy and socialism. But, when the flame burns down, at its base is communism. This is the way it is, and the way it must be, for it is written in the bible. About two hours later, another friend who had crossed over from the Somoza government to the new government came by. He approached my wife and most sincerely offered her the hospitality of his home for the night explaining that it might be best if she were not with us that evening. At that point, there was no doubt * * * my sons, my wife, and myself would be shot to death at midnight.

In the heat of the day, with temperatures around 110°, a flat bed truck loaded with people pulled up between the guard house and our restaurant. We were beckoned to quickly leave through the window and board the truck. These people were our friends, the Mesquito Indians. Well outside the town, we left the truck and crossed through the jungles of Nicaragua into Honduras and to safety. Our journey was not a pleasant one. We were being hunted every step of the way. During our trek to safety, my oldest son and I did things which we did not want to do, but our family's survival depended on it * * * and we did what we had to do.

Finally, we were out of the communist hell which we had left behind. We lost everything; we had nothing except the clothes on our back. We went to work farming for a

September 9, 1980

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

E 4277

at Namfi, is the NATO missile-firing range where military training and testing exercises are conducted. From Suda Bay the movements of ships and submarines in the Mediterranean are monitored by naval aircraft. The natural strategic strength of the harbor, which frustrated capture by the Germans for weeks during World War II, is equaled nowhere else in the Mediterranean.

Nea Makri is a major link between military communication complexes in Italy and Spain for the United States defense communications system. Its intelligence center is focused northward, monitoring the Balkans, and it includes an electronic net that follows the movement of all ships in the area.

LINKED WITH THE SIXTH FLEET

The Kato Souli terminal, seven miles northeast of Nea Makri, is linked with the United States Sixth Fleet afloat and with terminals in Naples and Spain. The Mount Pataras terminal, about 20 miles west of Athens, connects Greece with a terminal near Izmir, Turkey, on the Turkish west-central coast, and with the Mount Ehedri terminal in northeast Crete and the Levkas Island terminal in the Ionian Sea, which is itself a connecting point to a terminal in southern Italy.

The Hellenikon Air Base, near the Athens airport, is used as a headquarters and support installation for other Air Force facilities in Greece. It serves as a staging point for air transport operations and as a support base for the United States military air-lift command.

Mr. Mitsotakis said he had explained to Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie that Greece had no alternative but to close the bases if it did not return to NATO. Mr. Muskie expressed understanding for Greece's views and concern about the bases.

Other State Department officials appear less worried, saying that if Greece closes the bases the United States can move them to Turkey. Other American military officials do not think that Turkey would provide a good solution. "The bases in Greece were built to complement those in Turkey," said an Air Force officer here. "Many of their functions just can't be transferred. Besides, the political instability in Turkey may soon force us to consider moving bases from there to Greece, not the other way around."

SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GUNN McKAY

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 1980

● Mr. McKAY. Mr. Speaker, in recent years the Federal Government has intruded increasingly into the private sector in an effort to provide benefits for the American public. This has resulted in safer places to work, a cleaner environment, and many other benefits.

This process, however, has also resulted in thousands of rules and regulations being issued, all governing the lives and activities of Americans and American businesses. Thousands of reports and answers to thousands of questions from Federal agencies are required by this regulation.

The paperwork alone has become burdensome, particularly for small

business. As a member of the Small Business Task Force, I have heard time and again examples of how Government regulations adversely affect small businessmen, particularly because of the discrepancy between the size of the enterprise and the scale of Federal requirements.

This overregulation is more than just a small business problem. The greater impact Federal regulation has on a small business reduces its ability to compete in the marketplace. The advantage goes to the largest, those most able to afford the hiring of the lawyers, accountants, and consultants needed to complete the work. Small businesses often lack the manpower and skills needed to comply efficiently. The public must pay the consequences of the resulting economic concentration.

Small businesses should not be exempted from important and beneficial regulation simply because they are small. But the requirements should and must be tailored to their ability to comply. We must stop restricting innovation and productivity. We must also stop fueling inflation.

This bill, S. 299, the Smaller Enterprise Regulatory Improvement Act, by requiring that Federal agencies take the circumstances of small business into account, will put us on the path toward equitable treatment for all, and will speed economic recovery in the Nation. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I have watched the progress of S. 299. As a cosponsor, I commend its passage to my fellow Congressmen.●

HOLY REDEEMER PARISH TO CELEBRATE ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1980

● Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, on September 14, Holy Redeemer Catholic Church of Burton, Mich., will celebrate its 40th anniversary. The anniversary Mass will be celebrated by the Most Reverend Kenneth J. Povish, Bishop of Lansing, and by

Holy Redeemer's pastor since 1970, the Reverend Sylvester L. Fedewa.

Holy Redeemer received diocesan approval on September 10, 1940, and its first pastor was the Reverend Louis P. Gauthier. The first two Masses were celebrated in a theater. Father Gauthier's residence and the old Bendle School also were utilized for Mass in those early days. Ground was broken on July 25, 1941, for the new church, and Mass already was being celebrated there by Christmas Day.

Father Gauthier was tirelessly dedicated to the spiritual welfare of his parishioners, and under his leadership as pastor from 1940 to 1957 he built not only the church but also the parish

school and convent, both of which were completed in 1946. Like most of the rest of the parish buildings, the convent was built mostly with parish labor, with Father Gauthier recruiting parishioners laid off from the General Motors plants. The elementary school opened with teachers provided by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, with more grades being added as the school and parish grew until Holy Redeemer graduated its first high school class in 1956. The high school was discontinued in 1970 when the Luke M. Powers Educational Center was opened.

When Father Gauthier passed away in 1957 he already had begun construction of the present church building. It was completed under the pastorate of the Reverend John A. Blasko, with the first Mass being celebrated there in November 1959. Later, a new rectory and convent also were built, both being completed by 1968.

In his letter of congratulations to the parish on the occasion of its 40th anniversary, Bishop Povish noted the many years of community service provided by the parish since its founding and its confident future. Under Father Fedewa's pastorate, faith and deep social concern continue to grow in this area of Genesee County.●

SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DONALD JOSEPH ALBOSTA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 1980

Mr. ALBOSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill.

S. 299, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, is needed to reduce the unfair regulatory burden currently placed on our Nation's small businesses. This bill is part of a comprehensive regulatory reform package that includes vital elements, such as the one-House veto, court reimbursements to small businesses for actions against Government agencies, paperwork reduction, and revisions in the selection and evaluation of administrative law judges.

The package of regulatory reform is a must for the 96th Congress, if we are serious about reducing the burden of Government on the private sector. With productivity at record lows, we must streamline the requirements placed on business by the Government. I am hopeful that the appropriate committees will continue in their efforts to move this legislation to the floor of the House.

S. 299 is one of the major parts of the regulatory reform package, requiring regulatory agencies to analyze the likely impact of their rules on small businesses and other concerns. The bill requires each agency to publish semiannual lists of rules it anticipates promulgating which are likely to have a serious economic impact on small